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the terms and conditions of their authorizations are normally considered to be non-interfering. If the FCC determines, however, that interference which significantly interrupts or degrades a radio service is being caused, it may, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing, require modifications to any WCS station as necessary to eliminate such interference.

- (a) Failure to operate as authorized. Any licensee causing interference to the service of other stations by failing to operate its station in full accordance with its authorization and applicable FCC rules shall discontinue all transmissions, except those necessary for the immediate safety of life or property, until it can bring its station into full compliance with the authorization and rules.
- (b) Intermodulation interference. Licensees should attempt to resolve such interference by technical means.
- (c) Situations in which no protection is afforded. Except as provided elsewhere in this part, no protection from interference is afforded in the following situations:
- (1) Interference to base receivers from base or fixed transmitters. Licensees should attempt to resolve such interference by technical means or operating arrangements.
- (2) Interference to mobile receivers from mobile transmitters. No protection is provided against mobile-to-mobile interference.
- (3) Interference to base receivers from mobile transmitters. No protection is provided against mobile-to-base interference.
- (4) Interference to fixed stations. Licensees should attempt to resolve such interference by technical means or operating arrangements.
- (5) Anomalous or infrequent propagation modes. No protection is provided against interference caused by tropospheric and ionospheric propagation of signals.

Subpart D—Competitive Bidding Procedures for WCS

§ 27.201 WCS subject to competitive bidding.

Mutually exclusive initial applications to provide WCS service are subject to competitive bidding procedures. The procedures set forth in part 1, subpart Q of this chapter will apply unless otherwise specified in this part.

§ 27.202 Competitive bidding mechanisms.

In addition to the provisions of $\S1.2104(a)$ through (f), (h) and (i) of this chapter, the following provision will apply to WCS: Where a tie bid occurs, the high bidder will be determined by the order in which the bids were received by the Commission.

§ 27.203 Withdrawal, default and disqualification payments.

When the Commission conducts a simultaneous multiple round auction pursuant to §27.202, the Commission will impose payments on bidders who withdraw high bids during the course of an auction, or who default on payments due after an auction closes or who are disqualified. When the amount of such a payment cannot be determined, a deposit of up to 20 percent of the amount bid on the license will be required.

- (a) Bid withdrawal prior to close of auction. A bidder who withdraws a high bid during the course of an auction will be subject to a payment equal to the difference between the amount bid and the amount of the winning bid the next time the license is offered by the Commission. No withdrawal payment would be assessed if the subsequent winning bid exceeds the withdrawn bid. This payment amount will be deducted from any upfront payments or down payments that the withdrawing bidder has deposited with the Commission.
- (b) Default or disqualification after close of auction. See §1.2104(g)(2) of this chapter.

 $[62\ FR\ 9658,\ Mar.\ 3,\ 1997,\ as\ amended\ at\ 63\ FR\ 2349,\ Jan.\ 15,\ 1998]$

§ 27.204 Bidding application and certification procedures; prohibition of collusion.

(a) Submission of Short-Form Application (FCC Form 175). In order to be eligible to bid, an applicant must timely submit, by means of electronic filing, a short-form application (FCC Form 175).